

State; and in behalf of the people of that ancient Commonwealth I invoke my countrymen not to estimate their character by the conduct of one of her apostate sons by whom she has been deceived and disappointed. I appeal to my fellow-citizens of that State for a response to the condemnation and disapprobation I now express upon the course of our late senator to a vindication of the character of the State, and a reprobation of that so grossly inconsistent with the just expectations of all. Whatever his motives (of which I know nothing except what I have stated) no attempted justification, or ballad can relieve him from the bitter reproach of an outraged people, whose voice at this crisis has been a most painful one. I have heretofore claimed that Senator as a personal and political friend. The causes that have produced a dissolution of that relation is a source of poignant regret. Yet a duty to the people I represent, and by whose vote such a Senator was placed in power, would not permit me to say less in expressing my solemn convictions of the retribution that ought to be visited upon one who has been thus recreant in the discharge of a sacred duty intrusted to him by confiding constituency.

Mr. Collin obtained the floor, and yielded to Mr. Barringer, who said that he must express his astonishment at the remarks of his colleague in regard to a subject with which this House had nothing to do. He was amazed that his colleague had made a studied attack here on the conduct and motives of a late Senator from the State of North Carolina. Mr. B. did not rise to defend Mr. Haywood. That distinguished gentleman, and his colleague well knew it, was abundantly able to defend himself. No one in North Carolina was more so. He did not intend to express any opinion as to the wisdom or expediency of that honorable Senator's course in regard to an act which has produced such sensation in this Capital and in the country. He did not rise for that purpose. But he was the personal friend of the late Senator. He was not his political friend, and had never been. Their respective positions were well understood at home. But he must enter his solemn and decided protest against the dishonorable insinuations; nay, sir, the charges made against the motives of that Senator, here and elsewhere. The personal character of that Senator was well appreciated in North Carolina. It was unblemished and unimpeachable. He had maintained an honest, pure, and Christian character ever since Mr. B. had known him, and that was as long as he had known any man in public life. Such was undeniably his reputation in that honest State, where private and political integrity were fully understood and appreciated. In reply to the strange attack of his colleague, he must be allowed to say that whatever he may think of the political course of Mr. Haywood, he believed his motives in reference to the act of resignation, which has attracted so much attention and remark, were pure and conscientious. The act speaks for itself. It was the very opposite of corruption and self-interest. It was a self-sacrificing act. It was the abandonment of a position of which any man, however lofty his ambition, might well be proud, for private life, because he could not sustain a measure which he sincerely believed to be wrong in principle, and ruinous to the best interests of his country; and because, by voting against it, he might embarrass his political friends and party. He sacrificed his high place, and surrendered his convictions of that important measure, to his party, that his vote against the bill might create no obstacle to its passage. His head and heart told him that he could not vote for it. I speak only from my impressions of the reasons that governed his conduct. I believe the act itself authorizes this conclusion, independent of all knowledge of a reputation in private life, that absolutely forbids and defies the unjust imputations which have been so profusely cast upon him. But, sir, I have a higher object to answer (if there can be a higher object than defending the fame of an upright man, whether in public or private life) in repelling this charge of impure motives in regard to the conduct of the late Senator from North Carolina. It is an attack on the honor and character of a State, which, at least, whatever may be said of the pretensions of her sons to other respects, has always had the satisfaction of believing that she has had honest representatives in both branches of Congress. From colonial times to the present hour, she has sustained a character for integrity and political honesty without a blemish. And, sir, I am convinced, notwithstanding the attempts now being made, and which will continue to be made in this city and elsewhere, to show improper and impure motives on the part of the ex-senator from North Carolina in his recent act, his late conduct will not make an exception to that uniformly untarnished character she has heretofore so nobly maintained. Sir, I repeat, I am not here as the defender or apologist of Mr. Haywood. I have not seen him since his resignation. I do not say whether his act was wise or unwise. I do not say whether it was best for himself personally or politically. He is able to shield himself in that regard, and if he were not, my political relations with him do not impose on me the necessity of making that defence. I only mean to say, what I do cheerfully and sincerely, and what I think will be the deliberate judgment of honorable men of all parties, when this excitement shall pass away, that I believe his late course arose from pure considerations of high public and conscientious duty. This much I feel to be due to him and his friends, who are not a few in every part of North Carolina—due to my own State, and to myself, one of her humblest representatives on this floor.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, (Mr. C. further yielding,) gave notice of an amendment, looking towards the establishment of reciprocal rates of postage on ship letters.

Mr. Dobbin said: Mr. Chairman, I ask the honorable gentleman from New York to yield the floor to me for a few minutes. My worthy colleague, [Mr. Biggs], and my equally worthy colleague, [Mr. Barringer], have availed themselves of the latitude of debate to allude to an event which has recently occurred in the Senate of the United States. I have nothing to say upon the propriety or taste of introducing that exciting element into this discussion. It has been now introduced in my presence. Two of my colleagues have delivered their sentiments. I perceive, from expressions around me on both sides of the House, that my position may be probably misunderstood, and that erroneous inferences may be drawn from my silence. Reluctant as I always feel to mingle in the noisy and confused debate that generally characterizes the proceedings in this hall, the committee will excuse my objection when it may be right and proper to save myself from the injustice that may be the result of silence. I know nothing of the motives which prompted our late Senator, Mr. Haywood, to resign; he has never communicated his motives to me personally. I have lived long enough to know what importance it is to be attached to the thousands of rumors that now float through this metropolis. I will allude to one only—I mean that rumor

which associates this recent event with bribery and gold. As a North Carolinian—as a representative from that "good old North State," whose character for stinging integrity and honesty is cherished with affection and pride by all her sons, I here, in my place and before the country, protest against such a charge against one of her sons. For myself, I do not and cannot for one moment harbor the suspicion that any son of North Carolina is capable of being seduced or purchased with the gold of manufacturers or others. I have too much State pride to hear the rumor without denouncing it. I have too much confidence in her people to believe it for a moment. My colleague [Mr. Biggs] has not made such an insinuation.

But Mr. Chairman, my worthy colleague, [Mr. Biggs], feels natural sensitiveness in regard to this occurrence. He was in the legislature and aided in electing Mr. Haywood. A democrat himself, deeply anxious to reform our tariff system, he voted for Mr. Haywood, confidently cherishing the belief that when elected, he would be found at his post battling manfully to effect the desired reform.

How natural, therefore, his mortification at the result!

And now, sir, uninformed as I am in regard to the motive (which it remains for time and the late senator himself to disclose) which animated him to act this remarkable part, lest my views may be misapprehended, I now publicly, in my place, express my disapprobation of his course—my profound astonishment and deep regret at its occurrence. If there be a subject on which the democrats of North Carolina are more thoroughly united than on any other, my decided impression is that that subject is the thorough modification of our tariff system. But the Senator has resigned; I deeply deplore it. I had hoped that the senator's vote would have been given, and I now fear his resignation will produce a defeat of the tariff bill.

Mr. Collin resumed the floor, and addressed the committee in reply to a speech of his colleague, [Mr. Smith], and in defence of the position formerly taken by him on the tariff.

Mr. Dockery obtained the floor, and yielded a moment to Mr. Smith, of New York, who stated that not having heard all the remarks of his colleague, [Mr. Collin], he would defer any reply until he saw them in print.

Mr. Dockery (resuming) said that the resignation of Mr. Haywood was, at this moment, he believed, the subject of remark and discussion in the Senate. He was somewhat surprised that, even in that body, such should have been the case; but he could not forbear the expression of his great surprise that it should have been introduced into this House. That gentleman was not a member of this House, nor had he ever been; he was, therefore, in no way responsible to it for an act done in an official capacity—a capacity which this House had no agency in creating. He was responsible to this House in no way whatever for the act which was now the subject of animadversion here. He did not intend to be understood as the apologist or defender of Mr. H. He did not know that he was in need of any defence from him; nor did the personal relations between them justify his taking such an office upon himself. The intercourse between them had only been of a formal, yet courteous character. If the honorable senator stood in need of defence for taking a step which put it out of his power to vote for the bill now pending in the Senate, he (Mr. D.) had no doubt he would find it in the approbation of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, triumphantly expressed in an election shortly to be held in that State.

His colleague [Mr. Biggs] had spoken of the views and conduct of the party by which Mr. Haywood was elected to the Senate, as also of the views of Mr. H. himself in regard to the tariff and the protective policy. With respect to the particular views of Mr. H. upon that important interest Mr. D. knew nothing; he had never spoken to him in his life upon the subject of politics. Mr. H. was a great leader in one party, and he (Mr. D.) was an humble member of another. It was of the views of the people of North Carolina—the majority of the people—that he wished to address a few remarks to the House. Whether Mr. H. had not carried out the views, and disobeyed and betrayed the party who elected him, he had nothing to say. He had something to say as to the circumstances which led to, and the means by which that party obtained the power to send Mr. H. to the Senate. Since the election of Governor in 1836, and in that election, the tariff or protective policy had entered into all the political contests of North Carolina. The tariff act of 1842, and the protective policy generally, had been fully and freely canvassed and discussed in that State. Candidates for offices of every grade have discussed it from their western borders to the sea. No question, of whatever character, has been more fully and ably discussed, or is better understood. And what has been the result? The result has been that the party favoring a tariff, which will yield sufficient revenue and at the same time so discriminate as effectively to protect the manufacturing and working interests of the country, has, in every instance since 1836, elected their Governor.

In 1830 it was alleged that if a whig President was elected it would fasten upon the country the protective policy; yet the whig candidate received the vote of North Carolina.

He believed his colleague [Mr. Biggs] had himself made a hundred speeches against the tariff, notwithstanding which the elections have decided that the protective policy was the true policy of the country. The unfortunate death of Gen. Harrison, and the troubles which arose in the whig ranks from the unexpected and extraordinary course pursued by his successor, produced apathy and despondence in the whig party, and their opponents obtained a majority in the Legislature of North Carolina in 1842. The whig vote in that year was about 12,000 below the ordinary vote of the party. This was one of the consequences resulting from the treachery of John Tyler. The election of that year, so far as the whig party was concerned in that State, might be considered as having gone by default. The Democratic ascendancy was therefore an accidental, as it proved a temporary ascendancy. It was this accidental Legislature that sent Mr. Haywood to the Senate. Under these peculiar circumstances, therefore, if Mr. Haywood had remained in his seat in the Senate, and given his vote in favor of the bill now pending in that body to repeal the tariff of 1842, and to destroy the protective policy, he would, in the opinion of Mr. D., have misrepresented the State. He believed that Mr. Haywood was too honorable, honest, and conscientious a man to do this. He was, Mr. D. presumed, for he knew nothing certain, reluctant to vote in opposition to the party of which he was a distinguished member, and deeming it a violation of his duty, as a representative of the State, to vote against the well-known sentiments of that State, he (Mr. D.) presumed that the honorable Senator had taken the dignified and honorable course of laying down his commission, and of retiring from the body of which he was a member.

In a few days an election will be held in

North Carolina, and Mr. D. said he now predicted that, when you hear the result, it will be a triumphant majority in favor of sustaining the great measures of the whig party, in the front rank of which is a tariff which shall yield revenue altogether sufficient for all the purposes of government, and at the same time afford the necessary protection to the industry and work of the country. A great majority of the farmers of that State, he felt warranted in asserting, were in favor of such a principle.

Mr. D. said he did not, by any means, wish to be understood as impugning the motives of his colleagues in the course they had taken, and in what they had said here in respect to this subject. When they spoke of their anxious desire to destroy the tariff, and pass the bill now before the Senate, and denounced their Senator because he had not followed the course which they had marked out for him, they of course spoke their own sentiments, and possibly the sentiments of their districts; but they did not represent or speak the views of a majority of the people of North Carolina. It is true, there are in this House six democrats and three whig representatives from that State. That was by no means to be taken as an exposition of the political sentiments of a majority of the people; the matter was easily explained.

The majority accidentally obtained in the Legislature by the democratic party in 1842, and by which Mr. Haywood was sent to the Senate, distinguished the State into congressional districts. In doing this, that Legislature completely gerrymandered it; the result was, six representatives were given to a democratic majority, and three to a whig majority. So much for the representation on this floor, speaking the opinions and sentiments of the people of N. C. The next Legislature, which he was happy to say he had little doubt would be whig would remedy this grievance, this act of injustice to the people, and make such a distribution of the counties into districts as would be just in itself, and fair to the two great parties into which the country was divided. It would be the duty of the Legislature to do this, and he had no fears that it would shrink from this duty. The majority of the people should be represented on this floor by a majority of representatives holding opinions and professing sentiments identical with themselves.

Mr. D. concluded by saying that it was not his intention to inflict a speech upon the country at this session. God knows the people had already had enough of speeches from this hall to satisfy the most absorbing appetite or desire. Nor had he made a speech; he had only explained a matter upon which there seemed to be a difference of opinion between himself and his two colleagues; nor should he even have troubled the House at all if a discussion had not arisen here as to the motives of Mr. Haywood; and hearing his colleagues make declarations to which he could not assent, he had felt it his duty to make these few remarks. They were given without premeditation or preparation.

Mr. Hamlin obtained the floor, and yielded, at request, to Mr. Reid, who said: The cause which renders it necessary for me to submit a few remarks on this occasion is as painful to me as it must be to every democrat in North Carolina. Had I not been in the chair when my colleague [Mr. Biggs] submitted his remarks, I would have said, as I now do, that I entirely concurred in what he said. I admire political independence, and can well imagine cases in which a Senator might surrender his seat without reproach or censure; but I do not believe this to be one of that character. I deprecate the idea of representatives in one end of the Capitol interfering in what alone belongs to the other. But, sir, the conduct of Mr. Haywood, one of the Senators from my State, is a subject of public concernment, and belongs not to the Senate alone. That event may change the fate of a great public measure, in which, as a representative and as an individual, I feel the deepest interest. It is a measure to the success of which millions are looking with the deepest solicitude. Mr. Haywood has always been understood as being opposed to the tariff of 1842, and to the principal of protection for protection's sake. He was elected by a Democratic Legislature; and opposition to the principle of protection, and to the tariff act of 1842, had been one of the principal issues made by the democratic party in North Carolina. I do not know a democrat in the whole State who is in favor of the act of 1842, but on the other hand, many whigs are opposed to it. At a moment when we were about to consummate one of the great measures for which the democratic party in North Carolina has so long and anxiously labored, I heard with surprise that Mr. Haywood would vote against the bill, and afterwards, with still greater surprise, that he had resigned his seat. This event has produced a sensation here unprecedented in the history of the bill, the news of which will reach North Carolina just on the eve of our elections.

Under these circumstances, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to myself and the country to say that I decidedly disapprove of the course pursued by Mr. Haywood. Of the motives which influenced him I know nothing, and therefore have nothing to say; I would scorn the idea of imputing to him any dishonorable motive. I speak of his political conduct as it is, and as it affects the interests of the country, and of the party with which I act. In this sense, candor compels me to say, that he has disappointed the will and the expectation of those who elected him, and the party with which he has acted.

I am aware that if this tariff bill is defeated, the whig party, or a portion of them will charge upon this administration that it did not in good faith wish to see the measure passed. Such intimations have already been thrown out here and elsewhere. In anticipation of this unfounded charge, I will take occasion to say to the people of North Carolina, that this administration is sincerely desirous to carry out this important measure. But I hope it may yet be passed.

In reply to the remarks of my whig colleague, [Mr. Dockery], I have only to say that it is exceedingly strange that he should be so found the apologist of Mr. Haywood on this floor. My colleague was a member of the legislature which elected Mr. Haywood, and he did not vote for or apologize for him then. Why has my colleague now taken upon himself this task? I have to repeat to my friends seated here, that the country that the democratic party of North Carolina are undividedly in favor of a protective tariff; and in their opposition to that tariff, and in their desire to take her stand with the Carolina will again take her stand with the democratic States of this Union. To my comrademates to the democratic party of my constituents, and to the democratic party of this State, I say, be not discouraged at the event to which I have alluded, but renew your efforts; for the cause of democracy is founded on the great and immutable principles of truth and justice, and must sooner or later prevail.

DIED.
In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., Joseph Simpson, in the 23d year of his age, much lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was the brother of William Simpson, whose death in Florida, on the 2d of July, was noticed in this paper of the 24th ult.

In Orange county, on the 30th June, Mr. W. A. Parker, aged 30, and on the 27th, Mrs. Sarah Parker, his mother, wife of Harrison Parker, Esq., aged 52 years.

In Raleigh, on the 26th ult., in the 29th year of his age, Dr. Lawrence W. Scott, recently of Newbern.

At his residence, near Tusculum, Alabama, on the 4th ult., Col. John Bell, formerly a citizen of North Carolina, and for many years a resident of Raleigh.

In Edgecombe, of congestive fever, aged about 20 years, Miss Louisa Mayo, daughter of Mr. Jno. Mayo.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 1.
Grain.—In the absence of any arrivals during the past week, either of Corn, Oats or Peas, we have no cargo sales to report. Holders of Corn from stores appear, however, inclined to advance their rates, and we now quote No. Ca. 65 a 75 c. Broom.—Shoulders and Sides have become very scarce, in fact there are hardly any of merchantable quality in the market. Sales of the former to arrive, have, we understand, been made at 5 cents—of the latter at 7 cents.—Hams are plenty and dull at former quotations.

Lard.—Remains without enquiry, and by the quantity of nominal value. 3 25 a 3 75 c.

Salt.—No arrival or sale.

BAITMORE MARKET—Aug. 1.
Naval Stores.—We quote spirits of turpentine at 30 cts. per gallon; Tar \$2 a \$2 12 1/2 per bbl.; Rosin \$1 to \$1 50 per bbl.

Rice.—Sales at 34 to 33.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 1.
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$ 2 43 1/2 a 2 50 do Newbern, " 2 43 1/2 a 3 12 1/2 Spirits Turpentine, 1 30 a 3 14 1/2 Rice, per cwt. 2 25 a 3 75

Hay.—About 500 bales North River have been sold for shipment at 45 cents.

Naval Stores.—There is not much demand for Turpentine, but holders are quite firm in consequence of the very limited arrivals this season, they being only about one-eighth the quantity received here last year up to this time; the sales are 500 bbls. Newbern at \$2 50 per 280 lbs.; 1800 Newbern Rosin, 57 1/2 a 60 cts delivered; and Spirits Turpentine in lots at 30 cts, cash, and 31 1/2, 4 mos. Tar is scarce, but the demand is very light.

Rice.—The market is heavy, and the transactions of the week embrace only 380 cts and 48 half cts. at \$3 43 1/2 a \$3 62 1/2, cash, principally for export.

CALL AT
CHARLES MARECHAL'S,
If you want to buy **CHEAP GOODS**—his entire stock is now offered for sale at New York cost. He is induced to sell at cost to close his present stock, which comprises a large assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
consisting in part of a great variety of English and French Prints, French and English Muslins of all colors; a large stock of Hosiery, silk and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; cotton Jeans, Gambroons, Kentucky Jeans, French and English Cassimeres for pants, fine Linen for shirts and linings. Also, a fine assortment of ladies' Bonnets of the latest style and fashion; also, a variety of Fur and Straw Hats. Together with a variety of articles in the same line, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as he feels satisfied that he can sell better bargains than can be had at any other Store in Wilmington.

August 7th, 1846.

MUSIC.
WANTED.—A Lady competent to teach MUSIC will meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Wilmington. 47-5t

Corn, Staves, and Mallets, Afford.

100 BUSHELS prime white Corn.
4 bbls Mulletts, 300 Ash barrel
Staves, for sale by WM. COOKE.
August 7, 1846

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Brown & DeRosset, Original attachment—
vs. Potter & Kidder, and
Croton Mutual Ins. Co., summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishers will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Jesse Mulock, Original attachment—
vs. Potter & Kidder, H. Nutt, and
Croton Mutual Ins. Co., summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishers will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Wm. B. Giles & Co., Original attachment—
vs. Wm. C. Lord, summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishers will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 47-6t

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,	7 1/2 a 8
Middlings,	6 1/2 a 7
Shoulders,	6 1/2 a 7
Hog round,	7 a 7 1/2
Western,	5 a 6 1/2
BEESWAX,	25 a 26
BUTTER,	14 a 18
BEAF, bbl. mess,	9 00 a 10 00
prime,	5 50 a 6 50
CORN,	56 a 60
" Meal,	75 a 80
COFFEE,	8 a 9
COTTON,	5 a 6 1/2
CANDLES, tallow,	12 a 14
sperm,	30 a 31
Adamantine,	26 a 28
FEATHERS,	30 a 33
FLOUR—Canal,	6 00 a 6 50
Fayetteville,	5 50 a 6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	70 a 75
IRON,	4 75 a 5 50
LARD,	7 a 7 1/2
Western,	6 1/2 a 7
LIME, Thimstown,	8 1/2 a 9
Lucifer—Steam mill,	9 00 a 9 50
River, Floorboards, "	6 00 a 6 00
wide, do,	6 00 a 6 00
Scantling,	4 00 a 4 00
Timber,	3 50 a 5 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	21 a 25
MACKENZIE, No 1 retail,	13 a 14 00
" "	7 50 a 8 50
" "	4 00 a 0
4 1/2 a 5	
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp. 1	90 a 1 25
Virgin dip, 2 20 a 2 35	
hard, half price,	
Tar, 1 15 a 1	
Pitch, 75 a 80	
Rosin No. 1, 1 00 a 1 10	
" 2, 60 a 65	
" 3, 25 a 30	
Sp. Turp.,	26 a 28
" "	1 00
OIL, Sperm,	30 a 31
PEASE, Ground,	80 a 90
Black eye,	80 a 80
Cow,	80 a 80
PORK, per bbl.	13 00 a 14 00
Northern Mess,	10 75
Prime,	10 75
fresh,	10 75
RICE,	3 37 1/2 a 0
rough, bush	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	45
Liverpool, sack, none	1 12 1/2 a 1 15
SOAR,	4 a 5 1/2
SHINGLES, country,	2 00 a 2 50
contract,	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	25 a 30
Gin,	30 a 33
Whiskey,	23 a 25
Apple Brandy,	37 1/2 a 40
STEEL,	12 1/2 a 15
STAVES, W. Odbb, rough,	15 a 16
dressed, 7	8
R. O. Hhd, rough,	00 a 10 00
dressed,	00 a 10 00
SUGAR, New Orleans,	7 1/2 a 8
West India,	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
loaf	13 a 14
TALLOW,	7 a 7 1/2
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00 a 3 75
VARNISH,	20 a 22
WINE, Madeira,	70 a 75
Port,	30 a 35
Malaga,	40 a 45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.
Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem
" New York, 1 " " "
" Boston, 1 " " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK
Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c. per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.
Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber \$5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber \$4 1/2.
Cotton, \$1 25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 6.
NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of Turpentine continue light, and while the Virgin article is inclined downwards, that of Yellow is looking up. Sales have not varied much during the week ending to-day, and the market appears to be firm for the latter description. We quote as the market value this morning, Virgin dip \$2 20 a \$2 25—Yellow dip, \$1 90 a \$1 95. These are, we understand, the prices at which the last sales were made. It is now about the season for Virgin dip to depreciate in value, hence the decline in this description. In Spirits Turpentine we hear of no transactions. Tar—A slight demand exists at present, at quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—No change in prices since last week. We refer to quotations for last sales.

BACON.—Stock on hand is not heavy, but demand light.

CORN.—One cargo arrived and sold, we understand, at 60c., yesterday—three cargoes arrived, not sold yet, but will sell between 56 and 60c.

LIME.—200 casks sold at 87 1/2c.

In groceries we hear no change to notice.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVED.

Aug 1. Schr. Time, Goslin, New York, to C. D. Ellis, Stone for Fort Caswell.

Schr. Hester, Walton, New York, to C. D. Ellis, Stone for Fort Caswell.

Schr. Spruyn, Midyett, Hyde county, N. C., to Brown & DeRosset.

4. Brig John Potter, Dowd, Barbadoes, in ballast, to C. D. Ellis.

Schr. Ann Maria, Hammond, Onslow county, N. C., turpentine, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. John Pugh Capps, Onslow county, turpentine, to G. P. & R. H. Grant.

Schr. W. B. Brown, Francis, New York, to R. W. Brown. Mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Murch, New York, to G. W. Davis. Mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Lenity, Foster, New York to C. D. Ellis, brig Electro, Packard, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr. Mary, Welch, Boston, to Master.

5. Schr. Emory, Midyett, Middleto, to Wm. Cooke.

Schr. Champion, Spencer, Washington, to Wm. Cooke.

Schr. Zenobia, Midyett, Hyde county, to Master.

Schr. Patron, Paine, Hyde county, to Master.

brig Ceylon, Pratt, Middletown, Conn, to E. Dickinson.

brig St Potter, Josephus, Boston, to Brown & DeRosset.

CLEARED.
Aug. 4. Schr. Jonas Smith, Browne, N. York, naval stores, by R. W. Brown.

For Rent.
A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to E. LUTTERLOH.

POSTSCRIPT.
THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, P. M.
We have kept open our paper until this hour to enable us to give the result of the election held in this town to-day. The vote has been unprecedentedly small. The Democracy, it will be seen, have not polled their full strength, as compared with the Governor's election this time two years ago:
In 1844, Hoke received, 355
" " Graham " 236
Hoke's majority, 119
In 1846, Shepard received 241
" " Graham " 207
Shepard's majority, 34
The result shows a falling off on the Democratic side of 114 votes, while the falling off of the Whig vote has only been 29.
We have no room or time for comment.
COMMONS.—Williams, 252, Hall 335, Walker 99. SHERIFF—Fennell, 369, no opposition. Penitentiary 133, No Penitentiary 178. Senate vote not counted. No opposition.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.
PEARL STREET HOUSE.
88 Pearl St. New York.
THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT erected for the especial accommodation of MERCHANTS, in the very centre of the most populous business district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have been engaged during the last two months in making such additions and improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to demand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this Hotel, it must be obvious that, in some particulars, the management was susceptible of improvement; and without entering into details, they will simply state that where such was necessary, neither expense nor labor has been spared.
The Dinner hour has been changed from 2 to 1 o'clock—A Dinner is also served at 3 o'clock in the Ladies Ordinary.
With the most careful attention to the comfort of visitors in every department of the house, the Proprietor hopes to receive and respectfully solicit a liberal support.
N. B. A Coach will be found at the principal Steamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.
SAMUEL C. BISHOP,
WILLIAM F. LEONARD.
New York, July 31, 1846 46-1m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Original attachment—
summoned as Garnishers—the following persons, viz: Bishop & Jones, Wm. Cooke, Thomas H. Field, Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so abscond or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishers will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 46-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Original attachment—
summoned as Garnishers, Henry Croton Mutual Ins. Co., Wm. C. Lord, Jesse Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, reply and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishers will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62 1/2.] 46-6t

Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY,
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.
all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for
CASH.
Having long experience in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may be disposed to patronize him.
It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles much cheaper than they have heretofore been bought in this market. Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
July 31, 1846 46-1y

WANTED.—A "smart," active youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, who can come well recommended.
An address, illustrated by the Order of the Lodge, of other Lodges, and the ceremonies.
July 31, 1846